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**⊗平板状デイスプレイ装置** 

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#### 1. 発明の名称

平板状テイスプレイ芸術

#### 2 特許請求の範囲

(1) 突然的ドヤ回をなすように思知的に乱判された熟陰福静と、この熟陰経群のそれぞれの無路 循形位置に孔形を有し、交互におみまわられれた 磁性のスペーサ群及び平面状態を計と、初配平面状態 電話の最終を有する平板状々ネルとからなる 共に動配熱陰極乃至初配登光面間に改む 大田を有する平板状々ネルとからなる 大田を前面を有する平板状である。 大田・一世の内少なくとも一つにより に発射をある。 大田・一世の内少なくとも一つにより ト現象を防止し得る手段が設けられていることを 所致とする平板状ティスプレイ装置

20) ドリフト現象を防止し待る手段が少なくとも絶縁をスペーナの孔部の場面に所定の電気伝導性を持たせることであることを特別とする特許は次の範囲第1項記載の平質状アイスプレイ製像。

(3) ドリフト現象を防止し得る手段が配縁物スペータに所定の抵抗値をもたせ、同記と縁物スペ

ーサの孔部の壁面に所定の電気伝導性を持たせる ととであることを特徴とする特許翻求の範囲第1 項配収の平板状テイスプレイ装置。

(4) ドリフト現象を助止し得る手段が孔部を含む絶難物スペーナ表面に彼化すず被膜を形成し動配絶疑物スペーサの孔部の壁面に所定の電気伝導性を持たせることであることを特徴とする特許別次の範囲再1項配収の平板状ディスプレイ投資。

(5) 所定の電気伝導性が過減物スペーサの一つの孔部の製面を辿って前記過級物スペーサを挟む電極関に10 Vを印加した時に流れる電視が10 PA ~ 0.001 BA の範囲であることを特徴とする特許次の短過第2項乃至第4項いずれかに記載の平板状アイスアレイ装置。

## 3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は熱電子放出を利用した平板状ディスプレイ製造に係り、特に熱陰循群から放出された電子ピームを多数の孔部を有する平面状電振解により制物加速し、平面状盤光面の所定の面景を発光させる電子加速式の平板状ディスプレイ契度に関

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するものでもる。

テレビジョン用や各種文字、図形などの表示用としてのデイスプレイ装置に社役来主として階級維守が使用されてかり、この際価差質による表示は輝度、応答速度、定差の簡易性、分解能などの性能は使れているが、その反面面像面積に比較し、臭行が大きいこと、使用寿命が比較的短いなどの欠点がある。

発光させる基本的構造を持っている。とれらの基 本的な材料と物理的な厳選は加速された電子ピー ムが優光面を発光させる点では陰極部骨と同等で あり、自送したエレクトロルミネッセンスなどが、 今後の革新的材料の開発を持つ必要があるのに対 して、現時点では陰野殺官がもっている高い発光 効率を引きつぎ実現し得る唯一の方式であるが、 従来の電子加速式の平板状デイスプレイ装置とし ては冷陰を十絶縁差板の上に形成した神臓帯状の 熱陰極えどを使用しており、佐頼性、前貴電力、 駆動方法をどに問題があり、世来は小画面の平板 状アイスプレイ装造が実験的に試作されている程 度でおり、白黒テレビジョン表重、カラーテレビ ジョン装置その伯コンピュータ装筒などの由保決 示兵産などには、いまだ主として敗後輩官が使用 されているのが現状である。

本発明は前述した様々の問題点に由みなされた ものであり、信頼性の高い、前貨電刀の少ない、 駆動方法が簡単であるなどの利点を有する大面面 用に好適な平板状アイスプレイ装置を提供するこ 実用されるようになってきた。

これらに対し、電子加速式の平板状デイスプレイ製造は対えば米国等許諾 2965801,3408532,3935500号名明期書などに示されているように平面状の電子放出派をもち、この電子放出派をもち、この電子放出派をもち、これを多数の社の方案型中に電子で一ムを放出し、これを多数の礼部を有する平面状電電群に与えた電圧の組合せにより前押し、更に發展で与える加速電圧により前押し、更に發展である。 関係を対象してエネルギーを付加し、 半面 状の電子に対象してエネルギーを付加し、 半面 状の電子に対象してア国状質光面の所望の面景に対象した平面状質光面の所望の面景に対象した平面状質光面の所望の面景に対象した平面状質光面の所望の面景に対象した平面状質光面の所述の

とも目的としている。

即ち本発明の平板状テイスプレイ矢盾は背面基 板ドスペーサを介して裁定され更質的に平面をな すように規則的に配列された熱陰振群と、この熱 能援部のそれぞれの熱路低に対応する位置に孔部 を有し、互い化孔部を有する板状の絶縁物スペー サを介して親子重ねられた平面状電極群と、 この 平面状電振群の最終電視に排状の絶縁物スペーナ を介して表置された優先面の被潛形成された平板 状パネルとからなり、それぞれの熟除極から射出 される無電子を平面状電視群により能夠、加速し て優先面の所望面景を発光させるようになされた 平板状デイスプレイ製血であって、かかる平板状 アイスプレイ英度を動作させたとも熱路ែ部に対 設された第1の電価と第2の電磁による解御電圧 が保助時間と共化変化するいわゆるドリフト現象 を防止し得るようにせされていることを労働とし Tha.

次に本発明の平板状デイスプレイ製匠の一実施 州について詳細に使用する。 100

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即ち、第1回は対角長が約1.2mの大幅国用の平板状デイスプレイ装置(1)の外数斜視図であり、 療光面が内面に被潜形成された平面状パネル上に 透明アフステイックで、ガラスをなどからなる保 選択(2)及びこの保護版例の周縁部に設けた顕縁状 の支持体(3)と、この支持体(3)のフランジ部(4)に設 けられた取付礼部(3)からなっている。

次に内部構造を第2因及び第3回によっての設定を第2因及び第3回によっての関連を第2日及び第3回によっての関連を第2日及び第3回によっての関連を第2日を第一、アンターののでは、アンターののでは、アンターのでは、アン

(12a) (12b) は約26 Amp のコイル状にータの少なくとも所定部に熱電子放出物質を強布形成した 熱な延伸(以下コイル状にータと云う) の加熱用 給電電性を解成すると共に、このコイル状にータ はを空間的に支持するようになっている。この場合、コイル状にータ間の両端間の電圧は 0.5 Y 位 であり、従来のものに比較して低めて低電圧であ り、」と駆動に適しているし、消費電力も少なく てよい。

次に、この第1の電価的群からなる平面状電優上には跨速した根状の第1の絶縁物スペーサ的と同様な板状の第2の絶縁物スペーサ的が設けられ、この板状の第2の絶縁物スペーサの上には平板状プイスプレイ装置(1)の水平の方向に多数のリメン状の第2の電価的が互いに設立し、平面状電極を形成するように配設され、この第2の電価的には前途した第2の電極時の孔部(16a)と阿禄な孔部(18a)が設けられている。

次に、との第2の電板制料からなる平面状電板上には多数の孔部(19m)が設けられた板状の第3の絶転物スペーサ的を介して、第2の電磁制の孔部(18m)に対応する位置に孔部(20m)を有する平面状の第3電板のが設けられている。

最後に、との第3の電板例上に仕様状の第4の 路級物スペーナのを介して内面にメタルパック のを介して食丸面切が被増形成され<del>され、面景は</del> を形成する平面状ガラス切が設けられている。 こ の画者のの数とこれに対応するコイル状と一タは 乃至第3の電板のの孔部の数は白展表示の場合的 250KP 、カラー表示の場合、約750KP となっている。

前述した構造の平板状デイスプレイ装度(1)は1 前線、1 際極からなり、コイル状ヒータ間からの 熱電子を第1 の電磁明、第2 の電極00、及び第3 の電便ので制御し、この第3 の電極例と、高電圧 の印加されたメタルペック海辺により加速され、 愛光年からなる面景別に射突する最も簡単な電子 加速大の構造になっている。

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このほど起級スペーサ的制制の少なくとも孔部(15。)(17。)(19。)の内壁を海軍性だすることはその分だけ電極間の崩れ電流が増加することになる。しかし、コイル状ヒータは乃至部3の電極関までの一つの孔部近傍を1個の電子紙と考えると

別れ電視を相対する電極間または電極と路径間で それぞれ 10mm A以下であるようにすることにより 平板状デイスプレイ装量(1)の動作符性に悪影響を 及ばさないことが実験の結果確かめられた。

この様な絶疑スペーナ四四時の少くとも孔郎 (15<sub>a</sub>) (17<sub>a</sub>) (19<sub>a</sub>) の内壁または絶線スペーサ的 切けそれ自体の呼体化の効果はコイル状ヒータは と第1の電低時、第1の電低時と第2の電便時、 弟2の電価時と第3の電磁仰との間に圧圧同等に 留められる。 狂がってこれらの全てに適用するこ とが好ましいが、例えばコイル状ヒータ時と第1 の复種昭間にだけ適用してもドリフト波少の効果 がある。との場合、第3の電極四と加速電板であ るメタルペック無質間の絶縁物スペーツ砂も導体 化するととで表面ティージによる年子廷の何向が 飲かれ歯質に好すしい影響を与えるととが出来る。 前述した絶縁物スペーツをわずかに導体化する 手段としては、例えば電子伝導性のガラスやセラ ミックスを絶縁物スペーサとして使用するととが できる。しかし大面積で、かつ散制を加工が要求

される平板状デイスプレイ装備の部品としては油 常のガラスなどの絶縁物スペーナの孔部の発面に 浮電性の被談を形成させることがより現実的であ る。実験の結果では彼化すずを主成分とする準値 性袖膜がとの目的に合うととがわかった。そして この海 な性 被疑の被戮方法としては、例えばオク ナルすずのアタノール溶液(約0.1 M/Lの皮紙)K 多数の孔部を穿殺したガラス製の単級物スペーサ を発し、ゆっくり引き上げて乾燥させた後、空気 雰囲気中で450℃で賃贷すればよい。との方法 で直径 0.5 m/、厚さ 0.3 m の孔部の髪歯の抵抗は 10<sup>4</sup>~10<sup>10</sup> オームになり、10 V そ印加した場合、 10~0.001 84 の塩洗値が得られた。との価、8.  $-S_b$  系や $S_B-I_B$  などでも同僚な結果が得られた。 この場合、低加成分はプトキン化合物などの有機 金属塩として、前配すず部放火 0.05 M/4 を終え ない範囲で加えた。

向述の導度性被談を得る他の手段としては、た とえばすずの塩化物や有限化合物の蒸気を加熱さ れた孔部を有する絶縁物スペーサにあてて分解さ せ 飲 化 物 被 疑 を 形成 さ せる 方 法 が もる が 、 こ の 場合 に は 抵抗 が 低 く な 身 す ぎる 場合 が 多 い の で 複 膜 の 劇成 ヤ 付 滑 条 件 を 厳 密 に 管 理 する 必 受 が ある。

このようにして得られた絶縁物スペーサを使用 して超立てられた平板状ティスプレイ 級 なは カットオフ 特性のドリフト現象が皆無であり極めて品 位の高いアイスアレイを得ることが出来た。

## 4. 慰面の簡単な飲卵

第1 図は本発明の平板状アイスプレイ装置の一 実施例の外観を示す例視図、第2 図は第1 図の平 板状アイスプレイ装置の内部構造の説明用 例視図、 第3 図は第1 図の平板状アイスプレイ製یの質板 拡大断面図、無4 図は第1 の電板と第2 の電板に 印加されるそれぞれの電圧を凝軸及び機軸とした 時のカットオフ等性のドリフト現象の一例を示す 放明図である。

8 一背面茘板 13 …コイル状ヒータ

15,17,19,21 - 絶厳物スペーサ

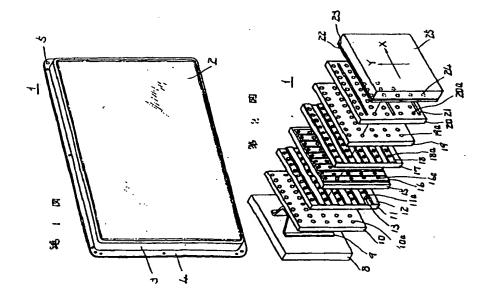
16 … 第1の電極 18 … 第2の電板

20 …第3の電瓶 22 …メメルバック 施

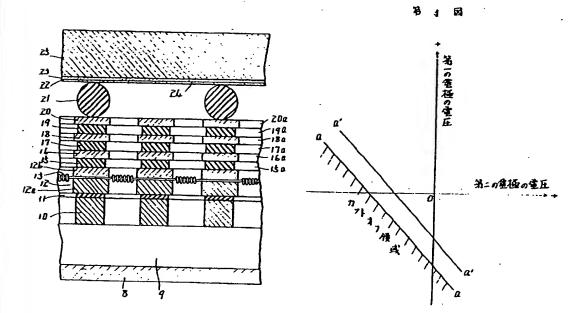
特克昭57-118355(6)

:4 … 前生 25 … 平花状パネル

代理人 并理士 井 上 一 男



**港** :1 图



Japanese Unexamined Patent
Laid-Open No. 57-118355
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Application No. 56-3140
Application Date: January 14, 1981
Applicant: Toshiba Corp.

## SPECIFICATION

- 1. Title of the Invention
  FLAT-PANEL DISPLAY DEVICE
- 2. Claims
- (1) A flat-panel display device, comprising a group of hot cathodes arranged regularly to substantially form a plane, a group of insulating spacers and a group of planar electrodes having holes at positions corresponding to respective hot cathodes in said group of hot cathodes and stacked alternately, and a flat panel having a fluorescent plane laid on the last electrode of said group of planar electrodes through an insulating spacer, wherein means capable of preventing a drift phenomenon is provided in at least one of said group of insulating spacers between said hot cathodes and said fluorescent plane.
- (2) A flat-panel display device according to claim 1, wherein said means capable of preventing the drift phenomenon is to impart a predetermined electric

conductivity to wall surfaces of said holes of said insulating spacers.

(3) A flat-panel display device according to claim 1, wherein said means capable of preventing the drift phenomenon is to give a predetermined resistance value to said insulating spacers and to impart a predetermined

(4) A flat-panel display device according to claim 1, wherein said means for preventing the drift phenomenon is to form a tin oxide film on the surface of said insulating spacers including said holes and to give a predetermined electric conductivity to wall surfaces of said holes of said insulating spacers.

electric conductivity to wall surfaces of said holes of said

- (5) A flat-panel display device according to one of claims 2 to 4, wherein said predetermined electric conductivity allows a current within a range of 10µA to 0.001µA to flow through the wall surfaces of corresponding holes of said insulating spacers when 10V is applied between said electrodes sandwiching said insulating spacers.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

insulating spacers.

The present invention relates to a flat-panel display device utilizing thermoelectronic emission, and more particularly, to an electronically accelerated flat-panel display device which controls and accelerates electron beams

emitted from a group of hot cathodes by a group of planar electrodes having a lot of holes, and makes predetermined pixels on a flat fluorescent plane emit light.

Conventionally, a cathode ray tube is mainly used in a display device for television or display of various characters and figures. Although the display with the cathode ray tube is excellent in brightness, response speed, simplicity of scanning, resolution and the like, it has the disadvantages of a large depth in comparison with its image area and a relatively short useful life.

In recent years, since a small-power electron tube for signal amplification was replaced with a semiconductor device, it has been widely expected that the cathode ray tube will be also replaced with a solid display device, similar to the semiconductor, which overcomes the abovementioned disadvantages. A device utilizing the electroluminescence phenomenon has been studied for many years as the closest device to the solid display device, and has been partially put into practical use. Furthermore, liquid crystal, electrochromics and the like have been developed such as to be applied to a flat-panel display device. A device, which does not use these solid and liquid, but uses plasma discharge in a vacuum envelope for light emission in a similar manner to the cathode ray tube, has been also developed as a flat-panel display device, and particularly,

put into practical use to display characters.

However, the above-mentioned potent flat-panel display device clearly differs from the cathode ray tube in performance such as light emission efficiency and response speed, and cannot substitute for the cathode ray tube as a display device for television which requires the highest performance. On the other hand, under the existing circumstances, the demand for a flat-panel display device having a higher performance and a larger screen than before has increased with the advance of information associated with the increasing range of uses for computers and the increase in performance of television broadcasting.

An electronically accelerated flat-panel display device has a basic structure disclosed in, for example, U.S.

Patents Nos. 2965801, 3408532, and 3935500. In this structure, a plane electron emission source is provided, electron beams are emitted from the electron emission source into a vacuum, and controlled by the combination of voltages applied to a group of planar electrodes having a lot of holes, given energy by being accelerated by an acceleration voltage to be applied in the later step, and made to impinge against predetermined pixels on a flat fluorescent plane opposed to the plane electron emission source, thereby making the pixels emit light. These basic materials and physical principle are equivalent to the cathode ray tube in

emit light. While the aforesaid electroluminescence and the like need to wait for future development of innovative materials, this flat-panel display device is, at present, the only device that can take over and achieve high light emission efficiency of the cathode ray tube. As a conventional electronically accelerated flat-panel display device, a cold cathode, a hot cathode shaped like a thin film belt on an insulating substrate, and the like are used and these have problems in reliability, power consumption, driving method and so on. Although a small-screen flat-panel display device has been prototyped experimentally, cathode ray tubes are now still mainly used in a black-and-white television device, a color television device and other image display devices of a computer device and the like.

The present invention has been made in view of the above-mentioned various problems, and an object thereof is to provide a flat-panel display device which has advantages of high reliability, small power consumption and easy driving and is suitable for large-screen display.

In other words, a flat-panel display device of the present invention comprises a group of hot cathodes laid on a rear substrate through a spacer and arranged regularly to substantially form a plane, a group of planar electrodes having holes at positions corresponding to respective hot

cathodes in the group of hot cathodes and laid one on another through platelike insulating spacers with holes, and a flat panel laid on the last one of the group of planar electrodes through rodlike insulating spacers and having a fluorescent plane adhering thereto, wherein thermoelectrons emitted from the respective hot cathodes are controlled and accelerated by the group of planar electrodes to make predetermined pixels on the fluorescent plane emit light, and what is called a drift phenomenon causing variation in control voltages of first and second electrodes, opposed to the group of hot cathodes, with operating time during operation of the flat-panel display device is prevented.

An embodiment of a flat-panel display device according to the present invention will now be described in detail.

Fig. 1 is an outward perspective view of a large-screen flat-panel display device (1) having a width across corners of about 1.2m, which comprises a protecting plate (2) formed by a transparent plastic plate, a glass plate or the like and located on a flat panel having a fluorescent plane adhering inside thereof, a support member (3) shaped like a picture frame on the periphery of the protecting plate (2), and attachment hole portions (5) provided on a flange portion (4) of the support member (3).

The internal structure will now be described with reference to Figs. 2 and 3. In the flat-panel display

devide (1), a spacer (9) is fixed to a rear substrate (8) made of a metal plate or the like for forming a rear envelope, by which a space for getter is formed. A support plate (10) having holes (10a) and made of metal or the like and am insulating support plate (11) made of am inorganic material such as glass and having holes (11a) are laid on the spacer (9). Heater support members (12) are provided between pixels of the second insulating support member (11), which will be described later, and each composed of two ribbohlike supporters (12a) and (12b) at least one of which being made of a conductive member. One of the supporters (12a) is fixed to the second support member (11) by unillustrated soldering glass. The supporters (12a) and (12b) constitute feeder electrodes for heating hot cathodes (13) (referred to as "coil heaters" hereinafter) formed by applying a thermoelectronic emission substance on at least predetermined portions of coil heaters of about 2.6μmφ, and spatially support the coil heaters (13). In this case, a voltage between both ends of each coil heater (13) is about 0.5V, an extremely lower voltage than before, which is suitable for IC drive and consumes only small power.

A first platelike insulating spacer (15) made of an inorganic substance and having holes at positions corresponding to effective portions of the coil heaters (13)

is provided on the coil heaters 13, and a lot of ribbonlike first electrodes (16) are independently arranged on the first platelike insulating spacer (15) in the vertical (Y) direction of the flat-panel display device (1) to form a planar electrode. The first electrodes (16) have holes (16a), which have a little smaller diameter than the holes of the first platelike insulating spacer (15), at positions corresponding to the effective portions of the coil heaters (13).

A second platelike insulating spacer (17) similar to the above-mentioned first platelike insulating spacer (15) is laid on the planar electrode formed by the first electrodes (16), and a lot of ribbonlike second electrodes (18) are independently arranged on the second platelike insulating spacer (17) in the horizontal (X) direction of the flat-panel display device (1) to form a planar electrode. The second electrodes (18) have holes (18a) similar to the aforesaid holes (16a) of the second electrodes (16).

A third planar electrode (20) having holes (20a) at positions corresponding to the holes (18a) of the second electrodes (18) is laid on the planar electrode formed by the second electrodes (18) through a third platelike insulating spacer (19) having a lot of holes (19a).

Finally, a glass plate (25) having a fluorescent plane

(23) adhering to the inner surface thereof through a metal-backed layer (22) to form pixels (24) is laid on the third electrode (20) through fourth rodlike insulating spacers (21). The number of the pixels (24) and the number of the holes between the coil heaters (13) and the third electrode (20) corresponding to the pixels (24) each are about 250KP in black-and-white display, and about 750KP in color display.

**3** 

The above-structured flat-panel display device (1) has the simplest electronic acceleration structure, in which pixels and cathodes are in a one-to-one correspondence, thermoelectrons from the coil heaters 13 are controlled by the first electrodes (16), the second electrodes (18) and the third electrode (20), accelerated by the third electrode (20) and the metal-backed layer (22) to which high voltage is applied, and made to impinge on the pixels (24) made of a fluorescent substance.

When such a flat-panel display device is operated, what is called the drift phenomenon, in which control voltages by the first electrodes (16) and the second electrodes (18) vary with the lighting time, is sometimes found. Fig. 4 shows this phenomenon. When the voltage of the first electrodes (16) is indicated by the vertical axis and the voltage of the second electrodes (18) is indicated by the horizontal axis, what is called the cut-off characteristic

in which electron flow does not reach the fluorescent plane is shown by a line (a-a) immediately after lighting. When the lighting operation is continued for ten minutes, the cut-off voltage approaches zero as shown by a line (a'-a'). Furthermore, when the passage of all currents is stopped, the stop state is held for more than ten minutes, and then, the device is operated again, the characteristic recovers to the characteristic shown by the line (a-a). investigation of this cause resulted in the discovery that electrons adhere onto walls of the holes (15a), (17a) and (19a) of the insulating spacers (15), (17) and (19) between the electrodes from the coil heaters (13) to the third electrode, and change space charge, and the cut-off voltage is thereby drifted. In other words, when the operating state is held, since electrons are filled on the walls and a force for repelling the flow of electron current acts, the cut-off voltage falls. On the other hand, when a nonoperation state is held, the electrons on the walls disappear slowly, and the cut-off characteristic recovers. It was realized that the drift phenomenon is avoided by making the inner walls of at least the holes (15a), (17a) and (19a) of the insulating spacers (15), (17) and (19) a little conductive as a countermeasure to promptly remove the adhering electrons.

When at least the inner walls of the holes (15a), (17a)

and (19a) of the insulating spacers (15), (17) and (19) are thus made conductive, leakage current between the electrodes increases by an amount corresponding to the conductivity. However, as a result of experiments it was verified that, if the adjacency of one hole between the coil heaters (13) and the third electrode (20) is regarded as one electron gun, the operation characteristic of the flat-panel display device (1) is prevented from bad influences by setting the leakage current between opposed electrodes or between the electrode and the cathode at less than 10µA.

The effects of imparting conductivity to the inner walls of at least the holes (15a), (17a) and (19a) of the insulating spacers (15), (17) and (19) or the insulating spacers (15), (17) and (19) themselves are found almost equivalently between the coil heaters (13) and the first electrodes (16), between the first electrodes (16) and the second electrodes (18) and between the second electrodes (18) and the third electrode (20). Therefore, it is preferable to apply this to all of these components. However, even an application to, for example, only between the coil heaters (13) and the first electrodes (16) has an effect in decreasing the drift. In this case, if the insulating spacers (21) between the third electrode (20) and the metal-backed layer (23) (as an accelerating electrode) are also made conductive, the deflection of the electron flow

due to the surface charge is eliminated and a good influence can be exerted on image quality.

As a means for making the above-mentioned insulating spacers a little conductive, for example, electronically conductive glass or ceramics may be used as insulating spacers. However, as a component of the flat-panel display devide which requires a large area and fine working, it is more realistic to form conductive films on inner walls of holes of an insulating spacer made of normal glass or the like. Experiments revealed that a conductive film mainly containing tin oxide served this purpose. As a method of forming this conductive film, for example, a glass insulating spacer having a lot of holes may be soaked in a butanol solution of octyl tin (a concentration of approximately 0.1M/l), pulled up slowly, dried, and then, calculated at 450°C in an air atmosphere. In this method, the resistance of the wall of the hole having a diameter of was applied, a current value of 10 to 0.001 µA was obtained. Other materials such as  $S_n - S_b$  and  $S_n - I_n$  could obtain similar results. In this case, an organometallic salt, such as a butoxy compound, was added as an additive component to the aforesaid tin solution by an amount within a range to 0.05M/Kg

As another means for obtaining the above conductive film, for example, an oxide film is formed by applying vapor from tin chloride or an organic compound to an insulating spacer having heated holes to be decomposed. Since the resistance frequently becomes too low in this case, it is necessary to strictly manage the composition and adhesion condition of the film.

A flat-panel display device assembled by using the insulating spacer thus obtained caused no drift phenomenon of the cut-off characteristic and could obtain a display of extremely high quality.

# 4. Brief Description of the Drawings

appearance of an embodiment of a flat-panel display device according to the present invention, Fig. 2 is a perspective view explaining the internal structure of the flat-panel display device shown in Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the principal part of the flat-panel display device shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is an explanatory view showing an example of a drift phenomenon of the cut-off characteristic in a case where voltages to be applied to first and second electrodes are respectively indicated by the vertical and horizontal axes.

B ... a rear substrate 13 ... coil heaters 15, 17, 19, 21 ... insulating spacers

16 ... first electrodes 18 ... second electrodes
20 ... a third electrode 22 ... a metal-backed layer
24 ... pixels 25 ... a flat panel

